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Voluntary - Public

**Date:** 9/4/2018

**GAIN Report Number:** MO1844

## Morocco

**Post:** Rabat

### Technical Requirements for Imported Cattle-Sheep-Goats-Horses

**Report Categories:**

Livestock and Products

FAIRS Subject Report

SP2 - Prevent or Resolve Barriers to Trade that Hinder U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports

**Approved By:**

Adam Carruthers

**Prepared By:**

FAS Rabat

**Report Highlights:**

This report contains an unofficial translation of Morocco's technical requirements for imported breeding cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. Morocco's imports of breeding cattle total \$40 million/year, followed by horses (\$5 million/year), and sheep and goats (\$10,000/year). While the United States and Morocco negotiated a health certificate for horses in 2011, no such trade has been recorded since 2014. Meanwhile, the United States does not currently have a bilaterally agreed health certificate to export cattle, sheep, or goats.

**Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Development [No. 514-94](#) of 25  
ramadan1414 (8 March 1994) fixing the zootechnical standards for the import of breeding animals  
of the bovine, ovine, caprine and equine species.**

([BO No. 4249](#) of 06/04/1994, page 142)

**THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT,**

Having regard to Article 1 of Decree No. 2-93-910 of 17 Ramadan 1414 (28 February 1994) taking into application article 6 of the finance law of the year 1994 No. 32-93 promulgated by the dahir No 1-94-123 of 14 Ramadan 1414 (25 February 1994),

**ORDER:**

**Art 1.** (Repealed and replaced by MADRPM decree n° 1906-04 of 29 moharrem 1426 (March 10, 2005) and amended and supplemented by the decree of MADRPM n° 1504-06 of 22 rejeb 1427 (August 17 2006) and by the decree of the MAPM n° 584-08 of 17 rabii 111429 (24 April 2008) - The zootechnical norms and the performance of breeders of the pure-breed bovine species are defined below:

**1- Breed:** full heifers, young heifers and male cattle breeders must be red and black Holstein-Friesian or Holstein breeds or Red-Pied or Brown breeds, Jersey, Tarentaise, Normande, Brangus, Belgian Blue White, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Aubrac, Salers and Limousine.

**2- Sex:** female called "breeding heifer"; male called "breeding bull".

**3- Identification:** animals must be marked with numbered loops established in accordance with the official system and code in force in the country of origin.

Each identification number must appear on the "pedigree" of the animal.

In addition, imported animals must be indelibly marked in the country of origin or on arrival at the border crossing and before the quarantine is lifted.

**4 - Age:**

a) bred heifers must be 30 months of age or older for red and black Holstein-Friesian breeds or Holstein and 32 months for Red-pied and Black-pied breeds, Jersey, Tarantaise, Normande, Brangus, White Blue Belgian, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Aubrac, Salers and Limousine

b) young breeding heifers must be 4 to 12 months old for all breeds above.

c) breeding bulls must be 12 to 18 months of age for all breeds above.

**5 - Ratio:** breeding bulls will be allowed to import with lots of pure-bred heifers of the same breed at the rate of one male per 30 breeding heifers for the brown breeds, Jersey, Tarentaise, Normande, Brangus, Belgian Blue White, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Aubrac, Salers and Limousine.

Red and black Holstein-Friesian or Holstein breeds or Red-pied breeding bulls are admitted for import exclusively for artificial insemination centers.

**6 - Gestation:** upon their arrival at border posts, bred heifers must be pregnant a minimum of three (3) months for all the above-mentioned breeds, the pregnancy must be confirmed and certified by a certificate issued by a duly authorized veterinarian.

**7 - Weight:**

(a) bred heifers must weigh at least 300 kg for the Jersey breed and 450 kg for the other breeds at boarding in the country of origin.

(b) young breeding heifers must weigh between 120 and 350 kg at boarding in the country of origin.

(c) breeding bulls must have a minimum weight of 350 kg at boarding in the country of origin.

## **8 - Performance of parents and grandparents:**

Parents and grandparents of bred heifers, young heifers and breeding bulls imported must be registered in the herd-books of the breed in question, certified by the pedigree issued by the competent services of the country of origin and accompanied by parental performance data, namely:

### **8.1. - The father must be tested on his offspring or during testing**

The father or grandfather of the red and black Holstein-Friesian or Holstein or Red-pied or Brown, Jersey, Tarentaise and Normande, must have undergone the genetic evaluation tests and the results must appear on the pedigree.

The father or grandfather of cattle breeds of Brangus, Belgian Blue White, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis Brahman, Aubrac, Salers and Limousine must be at least qualified **"improver or reproducer"**.

The qualifications must appear on the pedigree of each animal according to the published results by the authorized bodies of the country of origin.

### **8.2. - Performances of the mother or the grandmother:**

The mother or grandmother of the bred heifer, young heifer or breeding bull of a dairy breed defined below must produce at least one standard lactation (305 days) the following quantities of milk:

<b>Animal Production</b>	
<b>Breed</b>	<b>Quantity of Milk (in kg)</b>
Red and Black Holstein-Friesian or Holstein	6,000
Red-pied, Brown and Normande	5,000
Jersey and Tarentaise	4,500

Where appropriate, the bred heifer, the young heifer or the breeding bull from a farm whose average milk production of cows (lactation standard) (305 days) is at least equal to the milk performance indicated above, for all the dairy breeds mentioned above.

Milk performance results must appear on the pedigree of each imported bovine issued by the authorized agencies of the country of origin.

The mother or grandmother of the bred heifer, young heifer or breeding bull of Brangus breeds, Belgian Blue White, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Aubrac, Salera and Limousine must be qualified as at least **"improver or reproducer"**.

The qualifications must appear on the pedigree of each animal according to the results published by the authorized bodies of the country of origin.

## **9 - Performances of the inseminator bull or the protruding bull:**

**9.1. -** The bred heifer of black and red Holstein-Friesian or Holstein breeds or Red-Pied or Brown, Jersey, Tarentaise, Normande, must be inseminated by the semen of an improving bull of the same breed as that of the heifer in question, having undergone the genetic evaluation tests, or protruding by an improving bull certified by a license authorizing the bull to the natural protrusion, issued by the organizations authorized by the country of origin.

The results of genetic evaluation tests of the inseminator bull should appear on the pedigree of each animal, and / or on the pedigree of the inseminator bull joined to that of the imported cattle issued by the authorized bodies of the country of origin.

**9.2. -** The bred heifer of Brangus breeds, Belgian Blue, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Aubrac, Salers and Limousine must be inseminated by the semen of a bull of the same breed as that of the heifer in question, described as at least **"improver or breeder"**, or bred by an improver bull certified by a license to breed the bull, issued by the authorized agencies of the country of origin.

The qualifications of the inseminator bull must appear on the pedigree of each animal according to the results published by the authorized organizations of the country of origin.

## **10- Ability to protrude:**

Breeding bulls imported from black and red Holstein-Friesian or Holstein or Red-pied or Brown Breeds, Jersey, Tarentaise, Normande, Brangus, Belgian Blue White, Angus, Herford, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis, Brahman, Aubrac, Salera and Limousine must be in good clinical and physiological condition. They must be accompanied by a certificate of proficiency specifying:

- the general conformation of the bull;
- semen quality with laboratory results;
- the quality of the libido with test result.

The certificate of proficiency must be issued by the official veterinary authorities or authorized bodies of the country of origin.

#### **11- State of the animals:**

Imported animals must be in good condition and must have no genetic defects or various anomalies found penalizing the career of the animal (lameness, abscess, blindness, cachexia ...).

#### **12 - The zootechnical documents to be produced for the imported animals are designated hereafter:**

##### **a) bred heifers:**

- the original pedigree of the heifer;
- official identification document, issued by the authorized bodies of the country of origin;
- individual or collective pregnancy certificate;
- heifer weight list, with identification numbers and weight (in kg) of each heifer from the boarding country of origin;
- certificate of artificial insemination or breeding issued by the authorized bodies of the country of origin;
- copy of the license authorizing the male parent to be used in natural breeding.

##### **b) young breeding heifers:**

- the original pedigree of the young breeding heifer;
- official identification document, issued by the authorized bodies of the country of origin;
- heifer weight list, with identification numbers and weight (in kg) of each heifer at boarding in the country of origin.

##### **c) breeding bulls:**

- the original pedigree of the breeding bull;
- document for the official identification of breeding bull, issued by the authorities of the country of origin;
- weight list of the breeding bulls with identification numbers and weight (in kg) of each breeding bull from the boarding country of origin;
- individual certificate of aptitude to breed.

**ART. 2. (amended by Decrees of MAMVA n ° 4154-94 of 20 rejeb 1415 (23/12/1994) and n ° 3029-95 of the 6 chaabane 1416 (28/12/1995))** - Zootechnical standards and breeding performances of sheep imported and of the pure breeds: Charolais, Lacaune (milk, meat), Ile de France, Merinos, Berrichon, Suffolk, Noire de Velay and Causse du Lot are defined below:

#### **1 - Sex: female called ewe and male called ram.**

#### **2 - Age:**

##### **\* For females:**

- 10 to 18 months for the breeds Ile de France, Merinos, Berrichon, Causse du Lot, Lacaune (milk and meat), Suffolk, Noire de Velay;
- 7 to 18 months for the Charolais breed.

**\* For males:** 12 to 18 months.

### **3 - Zootechnical standards:**

#### **\* Weight:**

- 40 kgs for Ile de France, Merinos, Berrichon, Causse du Lot, Lacaune breed (milk and meat), Suffolk, Noire de Velay;
- 45 kg for Charolais females.

**\* Male and female breeding** must come from parents and grandparents registered in the pedigree issued by the competent services of the country of origin and accompanied by data on parental performance (especially growth);

**\* The father of ewes and rams** should be tested on progeny with a positive index for growth calculated at intervals of 10-30 days and 30-70 days, and giving products that perform better than their mothers;

**\* The mother of breeding rams** must be indexed positively for the performances weights and whose index parameters are indicated on the pedigree of the imported parents.

### **4 - The zootechnical documents to be produced during the importation of breeding stock are:**

- The pedigree as stipulated in paragraph 3.

**ART. 3. (modified by decree n° 3029-95 of 6 chaabane 1416 (28/12/1995) and by the decree of MADRPM n° 1906-04 of 29 moharrem 1426 (10/03/2005) and modified and completed by the Decree of MADRPM n° 1504-06 of the 22 rejeb 1427 (17/08/2006))** - The zootechnical norms and the performances of the parents of the goat breeders belonging to the pure breeds: Murciana-granadina, Malaguena, Alpine, Saanen, Canary Islands coming from import are defined below:

**1 - Sex:** female called doe and male called buck.

#### **2 - Age:**

- \* For females: 7 to 15 months;
- \* For males: 10 to 18 months.

### **3 - Zootechnical standards**

#### **3.1. - Breed:**

(a) bred goats, young goats and goats must be of dairy breeds Murciana-granadina, Malguena, Canarian, Saanen, Alpine, Chami and meat type breed Boer.

**3.2. - Sex:** female called "doeling and doe" and male called "buck".

**3.3. - Identification:** animals must be marked with numbered loops established in accordance with the official system and code in force in the country of origin. Each identification number must appear on the "pedigree" of the animal.

#### **3.4. - Age :**

- (a) the doelings must be aged from 3 to 12 months maximum, on arrival at Morocco, for all the above breeds.
- (b) the does must be aged 12 to 15 months maximum, on arrival in Morocco, for all the above breeds.
- (c) the bucks must be aged, on their arrival in Morocco, at least 10 to 18 months maximum for all the above breeds.

**3.5. - Gestation:** for the 12- to 15-month-old does, they must be pregnant on their arrival; the pregnancy must be confirmed and certified by a certificate issued by a duly authorized veterinarian by specifying the means used for the diagnosis of gestation for all the above breeds.

#### **3.6. - Weight:**

- (a) Does aged 12 to 15 months must weigh at least 30 kg at boarding of the country of origin for the aforementioned dairy breeds and 40 kg for the Boer meat breed.
- (b) Doelings aged between 3 and 12 months must have, at boarding of the country of origin, a weight varying between 10 kg and 30 kg for the dairy breeds mentioned above and between 15 and 40 kg for the Boer meat breed.
- (c) At boarding of the country of origin, bucks must have a minimum weight of 30 kg for the aforementioned dairy breeds and 50 kg for the Boer meat breed.

### 3.7. - Performances of parents and grandparents:

#### - For dairy breeds

Males and females must come from parents and grandparents who have registered pedigrees of the breed in question, certified by the pedigree issued by the country of origin, and highlighting data on parental performance

(average milk production, fat content or nitrogen content) or, where appropriate, males and females must be certified as "pure breeds" by the competent authorities of the country of origin with indication of parents' performance (average milk yield, fat content or nitrogen).

Imported breeders must come from a mother who has produced at least one lactations with an average duration of three hundred (300) days the quantities indicated in the table following for females and males:

Breeds	Dairy production of the mother (kg)	
	Females	Males
- Murciana-Granadina	400	700
- Malaguena	400	700
- Canarian	400	500
- Saanen	550	800
- Alpine	550	800
- Chami	400	600

#### - For meat breeds

Males and females must come from parents and grandparents who have registered pedigrees of the breed in question, certified by the pedigree issued by the country of origin, and highlighting data on parental performance (weight growth, weight of the animal .....), or where appropriate males and females must be certified as "pure breeds" by the competent authorities of the country of origin with indication of parents' performance (weight growth, weight of the animal .....).

**3-8 - The document accompanying** each imported breeder must contain the pedigree highlighting the standards and performance set out in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above.

**ART. 4.** (amended by Decree No. 3029-95 of 6 Chaabane 1416 (December 28, 1995) and amended and supplemented by the Decree of MADRPM n ° 1504-06 of 22 rejeb 1427 (August 17, 2006)) - The zootechnical standards of breeding stock of the horse species, originating from importation are defined below:

**4.1. - Male and female sex** suitable for reproduction.

**4.2. - Age:** less than sixteen (16 years old).

**4.3. - Horses (males and females)** must be purebred and have a certificate of origin issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin. "

**ART. 5.** The director of breeding is in charge of the execution of this decree which will be published in the Official Bulletin.

*Rabat, Ramadan 25, 1414 (March 8, 1994).*

**THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, MAZYAN BELFAQIH**